IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraphs of the specification as follows:

Page 4, the paragraph beginning with the words "FIG.2 is a block diagram ..."

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of the processing for an AMR data transmission in accordance with the W-CDMA standard. An adaptive multi-rate (AMR) speech coder 212 receives and codes a speech signal and provides coded speech data that is grouped into three classes labeled as Class A, Class B, and Class C. Class A bits are the most important bits, Class B bits are the next most important, and Class C bits are the least important. Because of the designated difference in importance, the bits for each class are transmitted via a different "transport" channel capable of providing different processing (e.g., error correction and detection coding, rate matching, and so on), which may be selected to be commensurate with the level of importance of the class. For example, convolutional encoding and cyclic redundancy check (CRC) may be employed for Class A bits, convolutional encoding but no CRC may be employed for Class B bits, and no convolutional encoding or CRC may be employed for Class C bits.

Page 5 the paragraph beginning with the words "The CRC coding in block 322 ..."

The CRC coding in block 322 generates a number of CRC bits (e.g., an 8-bit or 12-bit CRC value) for each received data block based on a particular generator polynomial. The number of CRC bits to be included with each data block is selected to provide a high likelihood of correctly detecting [[a]] whether or not a frame has been received in error, while minimizing the number of overhead bits. In an embodiment, an 8-bit CRC value is employed for lower rate frames (e.g., having 80 data bits or less), and a 12-bit CRC value is employed for higher rate frames (e.g., having up to 267 data bits). The polynomial generators used to generate the 8-bit and 12-bit CRC values may be as follows:

$$g(x) = x^{12} + x^{11} + x^{10} + x^9 + x^8 + x^4 + x + 1 , \qquad \text{for 12-bit CRC}$$

$$g(x) = x^8 + x^7 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1 \qquad \text{for 8-bit CRC}$$

Page 6, the paragraph beginning with the words "The rate matching in block 326 ..."

The rate matching in block 326 may be achieved by repeating each bit in a frame N times (wherein N may be 1, 2, 4, 8, or some other value) and puncturing (i.e., deleting) zero or some of the bits in accordance with a particular puncturing pattern. The puncturing pattern may be generated based on a particular algorithm. For AMR data, the puncturing may be achieved as described in U.S Patent No. 6,690,734 ~~Application Serial No. 09/587,168~~, entitled "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PUNCTURING CODE SYMBOLS IN A COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM," issued February 10, 2004 ~~filed October 6, 2000~~, assigned to the assignee of the present application and incorporated herein by reference.

Page 18, the paragraph beginning with the words "Yamamoto metric detector..."

Yamamoto metric detector [[624]] 626 provides a confidence metric based on a difference between the selected path through a trellis and the next closest path through the trellis. While the CRC check is dependent on the bits in each of the decoded frames, the Yamamoto check is dependent on the frame processing prior to the decoding. Yamamoto detector [[624]] 626 provides a number of Yamamoto values (e.g., Y1, Y2, and so on), one Yamamoto value for each of the possible blind rates being detected.